

Massachusetts has a lower birth rate than any country of Europe except France.

The sufferers by the great Boston fire 19 years ago, who still survive were paid \$2960 during the past year.

Private enterprise, recognizing the profitable nature of the investment, has begun the artificial culture of the salmon.

The royalties from Moody and Sankey's "Gospel Hymns" have amounted to \$1,200,000, every cent of which has gone to charity.

The recent improvements in electric motors would seem to indicate that the days of cable and horse railroads are drawing to a close.

There is a serious proposition advanced in Philadelphia, Penn., to furnish a free noonday lunch for the pupils in the public schools.

The latest emigration movement has the merit of novelty. Englishmen with capital of from \$5000 to \$7500 find that they can do well as vine and olive farmers in the hill districts of Italy and numbers are about to settle there.

The modern Greek seems to the San Francisco Chronicle to be as turbulent as his ancient prototype, and is not disposed to remain quiet long under any particular ruler. But the modern Greek had better have a care, for Greece in these days is a very small morsel and might easily be swallowed by any one of half a dozen powerful and hungry neighbors.

Professor Mendenhall of the United States Geodetic Survey, after two months of labor, reports that the true boundary line between Ohio and Indiana begins at the north, twelve miles west of the present line, and does not coincide with it until a point is reached 200 miles south, making a strip containing 1200 square miles, three small cities and about 200,000 inhabitants.

It is a strange and significant fact, corroborates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, that great financial institutions are robbed more by their own trusted officers than by professional burglars and thieves. Science and skill are called into requisition to make safes proof against burglary and fire, while the simplest precautions are often neglected to protect depositors against the greater risk of official dishonesty.

In some parts of the Colorado desert water boils up from springs which are surrounded by circular hills of locks of carbonate of lime from four to eight feet in height, the material of which has been deposited from the flowing fluid. The water is so highly charged with gas that it is difficult to keep corks in bottles filled with it. It seems queer," confesses the Chicago Herald, "to find in such a desolate country real soda water fountains supplied by nature. Syrups are not offered to order, unfortunately."

The London Lancet cites a case in which the value of the electro-magnet in surgery is shown. A collier was struck by a fragment of steel in the eye. He at once went to the formman who wiped a drop of blood from the white of the eye, but could see nothing there. In a few days distressing symptoms set in and the man was taken to the hospital. The original wound was then opened by means of a cataract knife and the curved pole of an electro-magnet was introduced. At the second attempt the fragment of steel was drawn through the opening "in tow" of the magnet. The wound was treated with antiseptics and in a few weeks the man was able to resume work with but slightly impaired sight.

In 1892 the United States will have 444 electoral votes; necessary to a choice of President, 223. Four years ago the number of electors was 401. Alabama will gain 1 electoral vote over 1888, Arkansas 1, California 1, Colorado 1, Georgia 1, Illinois 2, Kansas 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 1, Minnesota 2, Missouri 1, Nebraska 1, New Jersey 1, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 2, Texas 2, Wisconsin 1. Idaho having 3 votes, Montana 3, North Dakota 3, South Dakota 4, Washington 4, and Wyoming 3—States organized since 1888—will vote for the first time at the next presidential contest. These new States will cast 20 electoral votes. This, added to the gain of the other States—23—will make 43—the increase of electoral votes since 1888. Nebraska makes the greatest jump of any State in electoral votes, her quota increasing from 5 in 1888 to 9 next year.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

THE FULL LIST IS FINALLY ANNOUNCED.

The Appointment of the Various Committees in Both Houses of Congress Has Been Made Known and the List is Here Given.

**Senate Committees.**  
Civil Service—Power, Gallinger, Peffer.  
Finance—Morrill, Sherman, Jones (Nev.), Allison, Aldrich, Hiscok, Voorhies, McPherson, Harris, Ransom, Carlisle.  
Fisheries—Stockbridge, Daves, Stanford, Squire, Power, Rodgers, Call, Ransom, Gibson (Ind.).  
Foreign Relations—Sherman, Frye, Dolph, Davis, Hiscok, Morgan, Butler, Hanna, George.  
Immigration—Chandler, Hale, Squire, Proctor, Dubois, Voorhies, McPherson, Daniel, Cockrell.  
Improvement of the Mississippi—Washington, Pettigrew, Power, Peffer, Walbridge, Pettigrew.  
Indian Affairs—Dodge, Platt, Stockbridge, Manderson, Pettigrew, Shoup, Morgan, Jones, Daniel, Vilas.  
Interstate Commerce—Cullom, Wilson, Chandler, Wolcott, Higgins, Harris, Gorman, Jones, Barlow.  
Judiciary—Hear, Wilson, Teller, Platt, Mitchell, Park, Coke, West, George.  
Manufactures—Higgin, Dubois, Gallinger, Hodge, Gibson (Md.).  
Military Affairs—Hawley, Cameron, Manderson, Davis, Proctor, Cockrell, Walbridge, Bates, Palmer.  
Mining and Mining—Stewart, Jones (Nev.), Power, Warren, Felton, Bates, Call, Chilton, Leach.  
Appropriations—Allison, Daves, Plumb, Hale, Cullom, Stewart, Cockrell, Call, Gorman, Blackburn.  
Commerce—Frye, Jones, Dolph, Sawyer, Cullom, Washburn, Quay, Ransom, Vest, Gorman, Hanna, Gibson (La.).  
Naval Affairs—Cameron, Hale, Stanford, Stockbridge, Chandler, McPherson, Butler, Blackburn, Gibson (La.).  
Pensions—Davis, Sawyer, Paddock, Shoup, Manderson, Turpie, Hodge, Palmer, Vilas, Bates.  
Post Offices and Post Roads—Sawyer, Mitchell, McMillan, Wolcott, Dixon, Washburn, Blagden, Taylor, Chilton, Gray, Turpie.  
Agriculture—Paddock, Casey, Warren, Felton, George, Gibson, Jones, Bates.  
Coast Fisheries—Dolph, Hawley, Squire, Higgins, Felton, Berry, Gordon, Chilton, Ledy.  
Census—Hale, Stockbridge, Dixon, Hansbrough, Peffer, Berry, Blackburn, Blagden, Turpie.  
Privileges and Elections—Teller, Hear, Mitchell, Chandler, Higgins, Ransom, Park, Gray, Turpie.  
Public Buildings and Grounds—Stanford, Hear, Quay, Squire, Carey, Vest, Daniel, Brien.  
Railroads—Casey, Hawley, Stockbridge, Pettigrew, Power, Peffer, Blackburn, Berry, Bates, Gordon, Palmer, Taylor, Chilton, Gray, Turpie.  
Education and Labor—Carey, Stanford, Washburn, McMillan, Hansbrough, George, Peffer, Barbour, Kyle.  
Public Lands—McMillan, Hear, Paddock, Allen, Pettigrew, Sanders, Morgan, Walbridge, Berry, Pasco, White.  
Claims—Mitchell, Allen, Stewart, Sanders, Peffer, Pasco, Furbish, Vilas, White.  
Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Jones, Paddock, Ransom.  
The District of Columbia—McMillan, Higgins, Plumb, Wolcott, Gallinger, Higgins, Harris, Ransom, Furbish, Barbour, Gibson (Md.).  
Engrossed Bills—Cockrell, Allison, Warren.  
Enrolled Bills—Sanders, Dubois, Colquitt, Epidemic Diseases—Harris, Berry, White, Frye, Stockbridge, Wilson, Taylor, Chilton, Gray, Turpie.  
Expenses of the Executive Department—Hiscock, Casey, Wilson, Proctor, Dubois, Cockrell, Keary, Gorman, Blackburn.  
Patents—Blount, Platt, Sanders, Carey, Gray, Chilton, Kyle.  
Printing—Manderson, Hear, Gorman, Private Land Claims—Ransom, Colquitt, Packer, Mitchell, Taylor, Chilton, Gray, Turpie.  
Revision of the Laws—Wilson, Platt, Proctor, Daniel, Call.  
Resolutions—Jennings, Cole, Tush, Brien, Cameron, Sawyer.  
Rules—Aldrich, Sherman, Manderson, Harris, Blackburn.  
Sundry Business—Stewart, Davis, Carey, Shoup, Hansbrough, Jones, Carlisle, Furbish, Gordon, McPherson.  
Irrigation—Warren, Stewart, Casey, Sanders, Dubois, Taylor, Chilton, Gray, Turpie.  
Library—Quay, Wolcott, Voorhies.  
Transportation Routes to Seaboard—Squire, Mitchell, Furbish, Taylor, Chilton, Gray, Turpie.  
Gibson (La.), George, Turpie, Gordon.

**House Committees.**  
Ways and Means—Springer (Ill.), McMillan, Clegg, Payne, Frye, Brown (Ind.), Lockwood (N. Y.), Wilson (Ga.), Gillette (Pa.), Johnston (S. C.), Haugen (Wis.), Taylor (Tenn.), Dean (O.), Johnson (Ind.), Reynolds (N. Y.), Wilson (Wyo.).  
Appropriations—Holman, Forney, Sayre, Breckinridge (Ky.), Dockery, Mutchler, Breckinridge (Ark.), Barnes, Conington, Pennington, Cullum, Wilson, Henderson, Cogswell, Bingham, Dingler, Groat.  
Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Tracer, Williams, Kilgore, Robinson, Peffer, Eppes, Williams (Mass.), McKelahan, Bartine, Taylor (Ill.), Stowe (Pa.), Johnson (N. D.).  
Banking and Currency—Bacon, Wilco, Crane, Cate, Dickerson, Berry, Gault, Cox (Tenn.), Cobb (Mo.), Walker (Mass.), Brooks, Townsend, Henderson (Ill.).  
Post Office and Post Roads—Bryant, Stockbridge, Goodrich, Boatner, Buchanan (Va.), Chapin, Layton, Wolverson, Taylor (O.), Buchanan (N. J.), Ray, Powers, Broderick, Calne.  
Pacific Railroads—Haley, Latham, Lane, Brown, Ellis, Cover, Castle, Coolidge, Sanderson, Haines, Fiske, Lind, Taylor (O.), Calkins.  
Levees and Improvements of Mississippi River—Robinson, Stockdale, Pierce, Norton, Terry, Everett, Harvey, Mallory, Patton, Burrows, Scull, Wilson (Ky.), Boggs (Ill.).  
Inter-State and Foreign Commerce—Mills, Wise, Price, Baynor, Bricker, Gray, Hook (O.), Mallory, Patterson, O'Neill (Miss.), O'Neill (Pa.), Lind, Randall, Storer, Ketchum.  
Rivers and Harbors—Blanchard, Catchings, Stewart, Lester (Ga.), Clark (Ala.), Haynes, Woodcock, Jones, Pulce, Byrnes, Henderson (Ill.), Sinner, Herman, Stephen, Stone (Pa.), McClunish.  
Foreign Affairs—Hitt, McCarty, Hooker, Chapman, Pitt, Andrews, Canby, Bayne, Geary, Hitt, Harner, O'Donnell, Sanford.  
Military Affairs—Outwalt, Wheeler (Ala.), Newberry, Patton, Rockwell, Mitchell, Latham, McDonald, Crosby, Bingham, Belknap, Bowers, Hull.  
Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Fowler, Furbish, Moore, Garret (Va.), DelForest, Magner, Stump, Wheeler (Mich.), Hopkins (Ill.), Atkinson, Wilson (Ky.), Perkins (Iowa).  
Agriculture—Hatch, Lewis, Alexander, Youmans, Shell, Foran, White, Caimmet, Moses, Long, Funston, Wilson (Ky.), Jolley, Vaughn, Cheatham.  
Penitentiaries—Hill, Henderson, Bankhead, Norton, Parrett, Barwig, Jones, Moses, Stewart, Scull, Vaughn, Houk (Tenn.), Bowers.  
Naval Affairs—Herbert, Elliott, Cummings, Geisenhain, Daniel, Meyer, Lawson (Va.), McAleer, Page (Md.), Boutelle, Lodge, Holliver, Woodward.  
Post Offices and Post Roads—Hansbrough, Blount, Kyle, Pattison (O.), Crosby, Hogue, Caldwell, Wilson (Washington), Berkeley.  
Public Lands—McRae, Pendleton, Tucker.

SENATOR PLUMB DEAD.

SUDDENLY STRICKEN DOWN BY APOPLEXY.

Washington Started by the Announcement of the Well-Known Kansan's Death—Sketch of His Career and Position as to the Death of His Successor.

Caused by Overwork.  
Senator Plumb fell dead in Washington the other day. When this startling news ran through the city it stopped every one who was on the street.

Plumb, that sturdy type of the Western Senator, has gone. People were shocked to know that the life of the distinguished Kansan had been snuffed out in a moment. He was a man of great energy and a most successful career.

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MOBBED BY WOMEN.

THEY ATTACK A TRAIN OF "BLACKLEG" MINERS.

The Men Felled with Rocks—Declaration Made that Nobody Should Escape Alive—An Angry Demonstration—Miners Deny that They Are in Want.

In the Coast Fields.  
A mob of women, half crazed from hunger and want, made a furious attack on the "blackleg" train when it stopped at syndicate mine No. 8 the other morning, says a *Brazil* (Ind.) correspondent.

With curses and screams of rage they pelted the train with stones, and when it came to a standstill they made a rush for the cars in which the "blacklegs" were, declaring that not one of them should escape alive. Fortunately for the men, they were well armed and soon drove their savage assailants back.

Several of the miners were severely injured with blows from the clubs the women carried, though none were seriously injured. There were several hand-to-hand conflicts, but the women were weak from want of food and were easily overpowered. The fight was over less than ten minutes, but for nearly an hour the women loitered around the mine, screaming like a band of Indians at a ghost dance and swearing vengeance against the "blacklegs."

Having vented their spleen, they then turned their attention to the highly interested spectators on the top of a high bluff overlooking the mine, and then returned to Caseyville.

It was a complete surprise to the operators. They had received no intimation of the trouble, and for the first time since the mine resumed operation General Manager McClelland did not go out with the train. The women were concealed behind a long row of coal cars, and did not show themselves until the train was within a few rods of the stoppage place, when they made a rush from their ambush, showering stones on the train as they came.

Robert Wallace, the mine superintendent, and August Narkis, the pit boss, attempted to restrain them, but they might as well have attempted to stop a torrent. Mrs. Thomas Short carried a pick-handle, and with the fury of a bear tumbled over her wife's side at Narkis. He dodged the blow and quick as a flash seized her about the waist and attempted to wrest the club from her grasp. He was not equal to the task. With the strength given by rage and desperation she threw him off and a second time rushed upon him, screaming and crying that he would kill him. Again he dodged the blow, and this time he seized her by the throat and threw her back several paces. In her effort to keep from falling she let go the club and the pit boss got it.

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As soon as the women left the mine the train was sent back to Brazil, and in the afternoon it returned with a squad of police officers and General Manager McClelland. Word was then sent to Caseyville that if the women came to the mine in the evening they would be arrested and taken to jail. It had the desired effect, and none of them appeared when the train next started.

The women and men of Caseyville persist that they are not in want, but they condemn the State and national officers in bitter terms for not sending the aid that was promised when the "blacklegs" were driven from the mine. They say that the men who are at work are not in want, but they condemn the State and national officers in bitter terms for not sending the aid that was promised when the "blacklegs" were driven from the mine.

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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1891.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Read the new Ad of A. Kraus.  
Toys at Fournier's Drug Store.

Dolls at Fournier's Drug Store.  
Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market.

Chas. Ingerson was home for Christmas.

Olaf Confectionary and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

The "Avalanche" extends a hearty New Years greeting to all its readers.

Men's Hand Knit Mitts and Socks, at Claggett & Pringles.

Will Masters went to Travers City, for Christmas.

The "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock" Jan. 13th and 14th.

The best Pickles in town are found, at Simpson's Dry Market.

Ask Braden to show you those new moldings for picture frames.

This is the last day to pay your taxes, to save the extra three per cent.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

The "Avalanche" and Detroit Tribune, one year, for a dollar and a half.

The Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, Jan. 14th & 15th.

Men's Working Pants, for \$1.50 and upwards, at Claggett & Pringles.

Grant Shellenbarger, of Grayling, is in town delivering books for Christmas. —West Branch Times.

Felt Shoes and Felt Slippers at lowest prices, at the store of S. H. & Co.

A first class feed cutter for sale cheap, at this office.

New invoice of Plush Caps at the store of S. H. & Co.

Diphtheria is raging at Franklin. Two schools have been closed; one death is reported.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Ladies will find a new and complete line of Dress Flannels, at Claggett & Pringles.

Ex-congressman Mark S. Brewer is again seriously ill at his home in Pontiac.

Call at the store of S. H. & Co. and examine prices and quality of their beautiful lamps.

S. H. & Co. have a large stock of Cooking Stoves and Heaters. Go and make your selection.

One of Metcalf's teams took a lively run about town a few days since, without damage.

S. H. & Co. have just received a new invoice of Plush Caps, latest styles and lowest prices.

Pancake time is here, so is Claggett & Pringles' Pure Buckwheat Flour. They always have it.

W. W. Metcalf has taken a job of lumbering, in Blaine Township. He camps on the Strickland farm.

Now is the time for Mince Pies. Baked Cider and Mince Meat for the same, at Claggett & Pringles.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Claggett and Pringle serve the best drinks in town, consisting of choice Teas, Coffees and Cocoa.

Miss Bessie Mickelson returned from Oberlin college for the vacation, in time for Christmas at home.

Did you see the cork shoes for men, at Bell's. They are only \$3, and are worth twice the money.

A full and complete line of Gents', Ladies' and Children's underwear, at Claggett & Pringles.

Pensions have been granted to Commodore W. O. Bradford, of Blaine, and H. C. Holbrook, of Grayling.

Mrs. Perry Phelps has been visiting at West Branch, with Mrs. J. W. Livingston.

A fine line of Holiday Goods for Xmas and New Years presents, just received at Fournier's Drug Store.

Gents' go to Claggett and Pringles for your New Wear. They have the finest line in town, made to order.

Misses Nettie Darling and Lena Austin, of Tawas City, were the guests of Mrs. S. G. Taylor, for Christmas time.

Every man, woman and child should buy their shoes of O. J. Bell. Why? Because he has the largest and best assorted stock.

NOTICE—I will do a general repairing of Pumps, Water Pipe and Steam Works, until further notice.

F. R. DECKROW.

MARRIED—In the village of Grayling, Dec. 21, '91, by Justice Woodburn, Mr. Theodore Adelt, of Crawford Co., and Miss Bettie Billings, of Standish.

I have taken up one-yearling bull color red, all four feet white, white spot over shoulders.

JASPER HOTT, Grayling.

Remember the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, will be here Jan. 13th and 14th.

Dr. W. B. Flynn, Dentist, will be in Grayling, at Dr. Smith's office, December 30, to January 2d. All those wishing any dental work done, will please call early.

Something new in breakfast food. Very nice. Try it, at Claggett and Pringles.

A movement is on foot to establish a post-route over the new railroad to Lewiston, (Twin Lakes.)

If you want to make your Lady friend a present and purchase one of those Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs at S. H. & Co.

J. C. Hanson has been quite sick for the past week, but is now convalescent, though very weak.

Ladies buy those cleaned Curries, at Claggett & Pringles. They will save you time and labor. No grit in your cake.

School will open next Monday. The holiday rest should give the children increased zeal in their work.

Ladies buy your Woolen hosiery, at Claggett & Pringles. They have a fine line, selected, especially for their trade.

Real Estate for Merchandise, for Merchandise for Plains farms, or Town property. Call at the office of G. J. Tuttle & Co.

The Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, Jan. 13th and 14th. Entertainment for the benefit of John Wilcox, who is now in hospital at Ann Arbor.

Joseph Montour has been a victim of La Grippe, for the past week or more, but recovered sufficiently to visit Bay City, Tuesday.

S. H. & Co. have a fine assortment of beautiful Hanging Lamps, Table Lamps, and Chamber Sets, either of which will make a beautiful and useful Christmas present.

The Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, January 13th and 14. Entertainment for the benefit of John Wilcox, who is now in the hospital at Ann Arbor.

J. J. Malden, the engineer for the Michigan, Hanson lumber Co., was in town Tuesday, visiting his granddaughter, at Pringles.

Grand Band Concert and Ball will be given by the Gaylord City Band, at the town hall in Frederic, Friday, new years night, January 1st, '92.

Misses Bessie Mickelson, '92, and Maggie Hanson, Emma Hanson, Mary Jorgensen and Mary Manz, went to Orsago Lake last Saturday, for a brief visit.

Smith & Beatty have their mill in Beaver Creek ready for business with over 200,000 ft. choice logs to start on. All hand wood.

Do not make a mistake but take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for repairs to G. W. Smith, Jeweler and Engraver. Prices as low as good work permits.

J. W. and Miss Fannie Staley are home from Albion College for the holiday vacation.

A fine line of Mantel and Nickel Clocks very cheap, at G. W. Smith's, two door East of Opera House.

Jno. Hildreth, of Center Plains has traded his farm for Tennessee land. Report says he is about to open a store at Cheney.

Mrs. H. Joseph is in Detroit, where Mr. Joseph will meet her to-morrow and they will start for a visit in the East.

Mrs. C. L. DeWale visited Roscommon last week, to look after a new grandson, who had made his appearance at Henry's residence in that village.

Arthur Brink was called to Genesee county Christmas, by the illness of his Uncle, S. Cassimer. Mrs. Cassimer has also been quite ill, but both are reported convalescent.

Buy your Shoes at Claggett & Pringles. They have the best line in town for wear, tear and durability. Sole agents for the celebrated Rindge Borth Shoes.

The Alpena paper pulp factory last week shipped 220,500 pounds of its product so different parts of the United States.

Arthur M. Clark, of Lexington, grand lecturer of the Masonic order, was the first Democrat to tell Gov. Winans he would love to be secretary of state.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour & Co., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any other store.

For the constant attention and unremitting kindness of neighbors and friends during the last illness, and at the burial of my husband, I desire to express my most grateful acknowledgments.

Mrs. T. G. HIGH.

Christmas was more like an early spring-day, than midwinter. The trade in holiday goods was very large, and everybody was happy. The Christmas trees at the churches were very prolific, and the exercises in both places passed off very pleasantly.

"Bohool how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," as exemplified by the Union Services at the Pres. church in the morning, and M. E. church in the evening, where pastors changed pulpits and spoke of the glad Christmas time and promises of the coming year.

## The Old and New.

After to-day we will have to write it 1892. The old year is gone and with it many hopes and fears. Hopes that are blasted and fears that proved groundless. It has been, taken together, a prosperous year. Localities have suffered in some respects as we did here, from drought and frost, but taking our state through, crops have been beautiful and the farmers, the real producers of wealth, have been prosperous. Tradesmen and manufacturers are fairly satisfied. Our town and county has had a healthy growth and we may well feel encouraged. The new year promises much. It is to be excited by a great political campaign, but we have too much faith in loyalty of the American citizen to fear for the result. We confidently expect the success of the republican party, and hope and work for it, yet if by any means we should be disappointed, we have no fear of anarchy or ruin. Our local government more directly concerns us, and should be more carefully watched and the rights of all fully protected.

This is the time for good resolves, and we ask every citizen of Crawford county to do something to better the condition of this locality. Support home enterprise, and help to build up, physically and morally, the community where your lot is cast, and with all the rest be sure to subscribe and pay for the "Avalanche."

Two young men broke into the Gaylord depot and stole tickets, as they didn't know any better than to present them to a conductor the next day, their arrest was speedy. The tickets were not stamped.

There will be communion services at the Presbyterian church, on next Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m.; also services in the evening, at the usual hour. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

A Canadian, named Peterson, met with a terrible and fatal accident at Chardon's shingle mill in Maple Forest, Tuesday. The circular saw run off the arbor, and cut his arm completely off, through the shoulder, and a terrible gash across the neck. He survived about half an hour.

Miss Nellie Blair, who has been the guest of Mrs. S. S. Claggett, will return to her home in Hillsdale county, with the coming of the New Year. The many friends she has made here will be glad to welcome her again.

Jefferson Hill, of Leslie, is here on a visit with his brother-in-law S. McIntyre. He was a veteran in the late war, and we think belonged to the best regiment in the service, the 2d, U. S. S., to which we were attached. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Does it pay to buy of agents? Here are some of my prices. 1 doz. 1847 Roger Bros. Knives or Forks, at \$4.50; 1 set of 6 Tea-spoons, \$1.50; 1 set of 6 Table-spoons, \$2.50; silver plated five bottle Caster, only \$3.50; Quadruple silver plated Cake Basket, only \$20.00; an elegant silver Tea Set, only \$20.00; elegant Silver Plated Pitcher, water set with gold lined goblet, for \$12.00. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at astonishingly low prices. Repairing and engraving at G. W. Smith's, the Jeweler, Two doors East of the Opera House, Grayling.

Parties wishing to sell or trade their Plains farms for Merchandise, or for property in other parts of the State or United States, will do well to call at the office of Geo. J. Tuttle & Co.

We charge 5 per cent for making deals—or exchanges—\$1.00 down for advertising, which is deducted from the amount at close of deal.

The Michigan Central will sell holiday excursion tickets to Canada, to Michigan Central, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk points on December 21, 22 and 23, all good to return up to and including January 9, 1892, at single fare for the round trip. The Michigan Central will also sell Christmas and New Years holiday excursion tickets to all points on the Michigan Central system in the United States and Canada—Chicago to Buffalo in eleven days, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on December 24, 25 and 31, and January 1st, all good for return up to and including January 4th, 1892.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Happy Hoosiers. Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Ionia, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store."

Guaranteed Cure. We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We would not want this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

## K. O. T. M.

The election of officers of Crawford tent, No. 192, K. O. T. M., was held last Saturday evening, as follows: Com. L. J. Patterson; Lieut. Com. J. K. Merz; Record Keeper, Geo. H. Bonnell; F. K. John Williams, Physician; F. E. Thatcher, Chaplain; F. Walker; M. at A. W. G. Woodfield; Searge; D. Clark; 1st M. of G. P. Brown; 2d M. of G. J. Marks; Sec. C. H. Butler; Pickett, H. Feldstun. The installation will be Jan'y 7th.

Crude oil shows up quite plentifully in Manistee's salt wells and an attempt will be made to secure more of it.

The Michigan state teachers' association will hold its 41st annual meeting in Grand Rapids December 29, 29 and 30.

The article on "Orchards on the Plains," I take from a private letter, for the benefit of my farmer friends in this section.

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## Grand BAND CONCERT

and

## BALL.

given by the

Gaylord City Band

at the

Town Hall in Frederic,

Friday, New Years Night,

January 1, 1892.

The programme will consist of Overtures, Selections, Medleys, Waltzes, etc., by the Band. Instrumental Solos, Vocal Solos, Quartets and Duets in Vocal and Instrumental, and Select Recitations. In short, the high excellence of the Band will be sustained.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Dec. 26, '91.

Blanchard, A Miss Ryan, John C. 2 Book, Wm. Robinson, Fred. Bulfin, Alf. Reed, Lou, Miss. Connors, John. Shepard, Wilson. Dominiowsky St. Sparks, Ezra. Libbey, A. C. Tucker, I. Macy, John. Murphy, Hugh W. Wilson, John. Sherry, J. M. Williams, John. Ross, Chas. Wynburt, Wm. Robinson, F. D. Weaver, Andrew.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

J. M. JONES, P. M.

Notice. I will be in my office every day and evening, until 8 p. m., to receive taxes.

JOHN STALEY, TR. TREASURER.

To the Farmers and Lumbermen, of Crawford County.

I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order and on Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll and guarantee you good work and perfect satisfaction. Come and give me a trial.

Yours Respectfully, D. B. CONNER.

For Exchange. Fine farms in Virginia, and small fruit farms in New York. Farms in the south part of this state; a stock of Drugs, \$1.200; a \$1.500 stock of Hats, Caps and Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods for exchange for Real Estate. Call and see Geo. J. Tuttle & Co.

Notice. E. M. Roffee, has some desirable Lots on Peninsular Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price for the same will give price for the same.

Oct. 23 to. W. M. WOODBURN.

If You Want Your Harness repaired and oiled, and pay for the work done in Potatoes or Wood, you can do so, at the Harness Shop of

Sept. 10, to. A. H. TOWSLEY.

For Sale. I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on

JOSEPH CHARRON. May 8, f.

For Sale. 25 sets heavy logging sleighs, 5 feet run; chains; whiffle-trees; neek-yokes; stoves; blankets; cant-hooks; stoves, blankets, etc. Will be sold very low and on credit, if approved, paper. Call on address P. M. Thompson, Piper; Ogemaw Co., Mich.

Gunsmith Shop. I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS. Aug. 18th, '87.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

For information and free Handbooks write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

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## HOLIDAY GOODS!

Holiday Goods consisting of

Toilet Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Glove

and Handkerchief Boxes,

JEWEL CASES, ODOOR CASES, FANCY WISK

Broom Holders, Photograph Albums,

Autograph Albums,

Music Rolls, Poems and Miscellaneous

Books. Also a large assortment of Toys, Dolls,

&c., &c., &c.,

At the Store of L. FOURNIER,

THE DRUGGIST,

Grayling, Michigan.

PETERSONS MAGAZINE

EDGAR 1892 JULIAN

REBECCA FAWCETT HAWTHORNE M-G

LUCY H HOOPER DEVOTED TO

HOWARD SEELY LITERATURE

ALICE MAUD EWELL FASHION

THE HOUSEHOLD

ENLARGED AND HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED

IT aims to entertain, instruct, and help the ladies particularly, and the household generally.

Its stories are from the pens of some of the most popular writers of the day, and are admitted to be the best published anywhere.

Its Miscellaneous Articles are instructive and helpful, and include all matters of general interest to women, from the furnishing of a room to the making of a dress of bonnet.

Its Fashion Department gives the newest and most stylish designs from the Fashion Centres of Paris, London, and New York, with full directions, and with 4 FULL-SIZE ILLUSTRATIONS IN EACH NUMBER.

The Patterns for fancy and useful work, painting, and numerous other things, are also a regular feature of the Magazine.

Its valuable Articles on Gardening, Housekeeping, the Art of Dressing, Care of the Skin, etc., are by competent writers.

TERMS, \$2.00 PER YEAR With large reductions when taken in clubs and a large discount to those who get it by subscription.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## THE YOUNG REPUBLIC.

BRAZIL: ITS RIVERS, FORESTS, PEOPLE AND PRODUCTS.

A Country Larger than the United States—The Immense Amazon Valley and Its Unexplored Wealth—Vegetable and Mineral Resources.

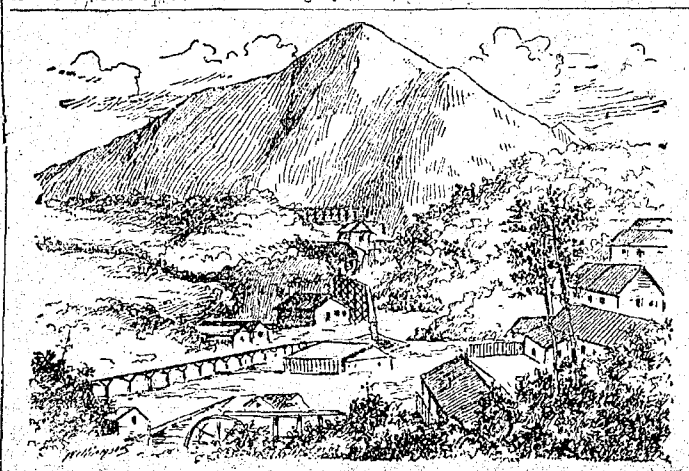
A Mighty State.

Recent stirring events in Brazil, the overthrow of an old and well-established government, the formation of a republic, and the unimpeded attempt of its subversion, have given to this far-away country an interest which otherwise it could never have acquired.

In shape Brazil closely resembles a heart—a heart of enormous extent, by the way, being nearly 3,700 miles from north to south, nearly the same from east to west, and comprising within its territorial limits about 8,200,000 square miles. Great Britain has more territory, but the dominions of Great Britain are scattered over a globe; the Car has under his control a greater number of square miles, but they are contained in two continents; in Brazil alone can it be said that in one political and geographical division is comprised a greater extent of territory than in any other country on the globe. Excluding Alaska, Brazil has 200,000 square miles more of area than has the United States, or, to use a familiar expression, is as large as the United States and Mexico combined.

It is nearly 100 miles from the most northern point in Brazil to the most southern, as from New York to San Francisco, or from the frontier of Mexico to the Arctic circle. We are accustomed to think of Brazil as a tropical country, but as a matter of fact the most northern province of that vast country is almost as far from the equator as the State of Missouri. The coast line is nearly 4,000 miles in length, and a vessel that would sail from Cape Orange to the State of Sao Paulo would make a voyage equal in length to that from New York to Liverpool. It is difficult to grasp the idea of so enormous a country, nor is the difficulty lessened by a contemplation of the fact that of this vast territory more than two-thirds are drained by one river system, the greatest in the world. Some

of the path he, been made. On one occasion, in the Province of Amazonas, a road was made by the Government, and these, however, are rich beyond all computation. The world has little more of the vegetable wealth of this mighty



A BRAZILIAN GOLD MINE.

country. The varieties of timber are a most wondrous number, and the supply is inexhaustible. Prof. Agassiz counted on one piece of land not half a mile square 117 varieties of valuable timber.



A HOME ON THE AMAZON.

many of which were dark, heavy woods, as beautiful as rosewood or mahogany, and susceptible of as high a polish. Over 400 different species of ornamental woods were exhibited at the last National Exposition held in Brazil, and even this exhibition was believed not to ex-

haust the number. Nor is the forest wealth of Brazil exhausted with the list of solid and ornamental woods. Medicinal plants are numerous, and their products are of immense value. The great macaranduba, which towers above the other trees of the forest like the domes of a cathedral, supplies a white-shiny liquor which, fresh from the tree, is drunk like milk; allowed to remain until coagulated, it provides an excellent article of rubber. Woods, fruits, resins, dyes, oils, essences are in exhaustless profusion, and had Brazil no other source of wealth than her forests, these would be sufficient to insure her untold wealth. From the forests of the Amazon the houses of the world could be built, and filled with

the Republic of Brazil, are a few wandering tribes of Indians. They will not be the least of the world's wealth, when the light of civilization is almost unobtainable, when the nearest shelter is still

to protect them from the weather, and when the neighboring forest and the stream before the door supply every want. This immense province, therefore, of 700,000 square miles, has but 700,000 population. Great Para, with four square miles of area, has but 120,000; and Maranhao, with 108,000, has only 285,000; the three Amazon provinces, with an area larger than that of the United States east of the Mississippi, having a total of 775,000. Most of these provinces are as yet unexplored; they are savages in the widest sense of the word; warlike, revengeful; many of them are cannibals, and all are dreaded by the whites, who slowly and with great difficulty have been able to civilize them. Politically, Brazil is divided into twenty States and one "municipal territory," the boundaries following those of the provinces which constituted the Empire. There is an enormous discrepancy, not in the size and in the population of the States, however, from the enormous State of Amazonas, with its sparse population, to the petty State of Letipia, which has only 39,000 square miles, though its population, 25,000, compares favorably with that of several which are, in geographical extent, greatly its superior. The total population of the republic is 9,013,000, which, considering its size is very scanty, and to be accounted for by the extent and impenetrability of the forests which constitute the valley of the Amazon. Besides the capital there are several cities of much commercial importance. At the mouth of the River Amazon, the alluvium of the stream, deposited for ages, has gradually built up an island, whose size may be imagined from the statement that it exceeds the combined area of the Azores, Madeira, Heliogoland, Malta and Gibraltar, and opposite to the southern shore of this island, from which it is separated by the Para River, lies the flourishing city of Para, the metropolis of the Amazon Valley. Para, though with a population of only 70,000, is an exceedingly important city, since all the trade of the Amazon passes through the hands of its merchants, and though its manufactures are insignificant, its exports are enormous. In the year 1888 the exports of rubber alone amounted to 35,000,000 lbs., at a valuation of \$2,000,000, while the exports of precious woods, hides, coffee, sugar and other articles rendered the rubber export insignificant by comparison. The State of Pernambuco, also a maritime State, has a capital of the same name, and is generally called the Venice of America, on account of the numerous canals which run through it in every direction. From Pernambuco the principal export is sugar, and no small share

treaty will doubtless bear rich fruits in the near future. The city of Rio de Janeiro does not differ greatly from other cities save in such respects as are incidental to its situation and climate. It is fairly well built, well lighted, and has good communications in the shape of streets, cars and other conveniences, but the drainage is imperfect, and yellow fever is almost constantly present, though rarely assuming a malignant form. Several natural elevations in the city give it an extremely picturesque appearance, and the abundance of tropical vegetation imparts a luxuriance to the scene witnessed nowhere save under a tropical sky. Besides various public institutions founded under the empire and fostered by the liberal policy of the republic, the city can boast of one of the finest libraries in the world. When the ruling family of Portugal emigrated to Brazil the royal library was taken along, and so the Brazilians have a collection of over 100,000 volumes. The city is also famous for its early Portuguese traders and settlements, and, historically considered, of immense value.

Protecting Ships' Bottoms. The question of providing some effective method of protecting ships' bottoms has come to be a matter for serious consideration. The condition of the bottom of the flagship Charleston when taken out of the water the other day at Mare Island is described as astonishing. All sorts of marine growths, animal and vegetable, covered the entire wetted surface so thickly that it was impossible to inspect the steel plates; and until these growths shall have been removed, when it is feared more or less corrosion will have set in, this investigation cannot be made; and the problem how to protect the bottoms of our naval and costly ships, especially in the Pacific, will be again presented to our naval authorities. One of the modes suggested for overcoming this difficulty is the use of Japanese lacquer. It appears that this idea emanated from a lacquer manufacturer of Tokio, who noted the fact that lacquered objects that have been subjected to sea water were found to be practically unharmed after a considerable period of immersion. Experiments were made on ship plates at the Yokosuka Navy Yard, and soon after the bottom of the Fuso-Kan was lacquered. The result was so satisfactory that many other vessels of the Japanese navy have since been subjected to the same process. Experiments are now in progress with anti-fouling lacquer that promises very well. The contractors guaranteed a lacquer coat for three years, and, according to the rates charged in Japan, the cost of applying it to a vessel like the Charleston would be \$2,000, at 13 cents per square foot. The lacquer would in all probability cost about double the price here. It is understood that plates thus prepared are now at the New York Navy Yard under test. Lieut. Murdoch, who has devoted a great deal of attention to the subject, estimates that it will last three years, is cheaper in the long run than painting.

How to "Saw" It. Some boys do only what they have seen done by somebody else; other boys, the boys who make a mark in the world, look at things with their own eyes, and if a thing needs to be done, set about doing it. Without brag or bluster they act as if their motto were, "What man has not done, man can do." Of one such boy—the Washington Post prints a characteristic anecdote.

A few years ago a green country boy applied to the superintendent of a Western railway for work, and, somewhat against the superintendent's wish, on account of the danger of a limb attendant upon such occupation, was given a place as brakeman of a freight train. On one of his first trips it happened that his train met another freight train at a station where the side track was not long enough to accommodate either of them. The conductors were debating which train should back up to a point where they could pass, when the new hand ventured to suggest, that neither should back; that they could pass each other by means of the short side track if the thing was managed right. The idea excited a good deal of laughter on the part of the old trainmen, but the boy stood his ground. "Well, how would you go about it?" asked one of the conductors, confident that the lad would soon find himself against a stump. The boy took up a stick and traced in the sand a diagram to illustrate his plan. "Good gracious!" said the conductor, "I believe that will do it!" And it did do it. To-day every trainman in America knows how to "saw" by two long trains on a short side track, but it is not so generally known that the thing was never done until an inexperienced country boy, who is now the manager of a great railway line, worked out the problem for himself.

Redemption of Paper Money. Paper money drops from circulation, but is not lost; whenever a note becomes very much soiled and worn it is sent to the Treasury for redemption. The women experts employed to examine the money sent in are wonderfully skillful. It is marvelous how deftly they will poke over a few charred fragments of notes and set an accurate valuation upon them. Not very long ago a poor woman sent a wee corner of a twenty-dollar bill, with a pitiful story about her baby's having burnt it. Hardly more was left than a fragment big enough to show the figures of the denomination, but she will get the money back. Mice are great destroyers of paper currency, and some of the most hopeless specimens that come in have been chewed up for beds for these little rodents. Sometimes a pillow-full of indistinguishable ashes will arrive, accompanied by a certificate stating the amount represented. Of course, such a case is hopeless. It is usually a kitchen-stove catastrophe. Kitchen stoves burn up more cash every year than is lost in any other way. People come to their doors to their footling and when they are lighted the greenbacks go up in smoke. It has been estimated that one per cent. of paper money is lost or destroyed. Of the old fractional currency it is reckoned that eight million dollars' worth has been totally lost.

## DAVIS' DAUGHTER.

She Is the Ideal Realization of Southern Maidenhood.

Miss "Winnie" Davis possesses not only the ability to make a profession of her artistic powers, but has developed also her literary powers to a practical extent, writes Alice Graham McCollin in a sketch of the daughter of Jefferson Davis. Home Journal. She has of late months written extensively for the current periodicals and reviews of this country, and is always a welcome contributor. She sings delightfully, playing her own accompaniments with charming simplicity. In appearance Miss Davis is even prettier than her portrait makes her. Tall, slender, fair-haired, with gray eyes of peculiar beauty, she is the ideal realization of Southern maidenhood. She has a sweet Southern voice and a manner which evidences the gentle, courteous heart beneath. Her mother bears tribute to her as "the best and dearest of daughters." Her father when on his deathbed said that she had never disobeyed or given him pain, and without an exception every one who comes at all under her gentle refinement feels her to be a woman with "heart on her lips, and soul within her eyes. Soft as her climate, and sunny as her skies."

Clever Colie. To Sidney Cooper, the English animal painter, says that he often made valuable studies in Cumberland, at places where Scotch droves halted with their cattle for the night. On such occasions, he often had a chance to see illustrations of an animal's intelligence, as well as of its physical perfection. One day, when there was a pouring rain, a man consented to sit for me at the inn where I was staying. He brought his colie with him, and both of them were dripping wet; so he put off his plaid, and laid it on the floor by the dog.

I made a very successful sketch of the man, but before I had finished it, the dog grew fidgety with the wet plaid, and his master said, "Take it away, mon, tak' it away!" The dog took the end of it between his teeth, and dragged it out of the room.

After I had finished the drover's portrait, I asked him if he thought his dog would lie quiet for a time, as I wished to sketch him. "Oh, yes, mon," he answered, "he'll do anything I say to him. Watch! Watch!" he called, and then "rushed" for him, as the Scotch say.

As the dog did not appear, we went together to look for him, and found him sitting before the kitchen fire, with the end of the plaid in his mouth, holding it up to dry. I expressed my admiration of his intelligence, and the master replied: "Ah, he's a canny creature, sir! He knows a many things, does that dog, sir. But come away, mon; the gentleman wants to mak' your picture."

A Fatal Ring. Round the neck of the holy virgin of Almodenes, the patron saint of Madrid, for whom a fine new church is being built close to the royal palace, a very beautiful diamond ring hangs on a thin gold chain. The ring belonged to the late King Alfonso XII., and a strange history is connected with it, which may well appeal to the minds of the superstitious Spaniards. On the day of his wedding to Mercedes, the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, the King gave the ring to the bride, who wore it till her early death. After the funeral the King gave the ring to his grandmother, Queen Christina, who died soon after. Infanta Maria del Pilar, the sister of the King, then became its possessor. She had worn it only a few days when she died. Then the ring became the property of the King once more, and he gave it to the sister of his late consort, Princess Christina, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. Three months later the girl was dead. The King had now become aware of the unfortunate coincidences, and instead of giving it away again he himself wore the ring, till he also went to his early grave.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Don'ts for Wives. Don't "nag" your husband. Don't think your husband's heart is bigger than his stomach. Don't be afraid to assert your rights as an equal partner with your husband. Don't repeat what your husband tells you. Don't whine. Don't be afraid to live within your means. Don't try to wear a \$25 bonnet on a 25-cent income. Don't attempt to make a "society man" of your husband. Don't complain when your husband wants you to stay at home with him in the evening. Don't publish your domestic grievances abroad. Don't scold any more than is necessary "to keep peace in the family."

Sit and Set. The use of the words "sit" and "set" is well defined in the following example: A man, or woman either, can set a hen, although they cannot sit her, neither can they set on her, although the old hen might sit on them by the hour if they would allow. A man cannot set on the wash-stand, but he could set the basin on it, and neither the basin nor the gramophone would object. He could sit on the dog's tail, if the dog were willing, or he might sit his foot on it. But if he should set on the aforesaid tail or sit his foot there, the gramophone as well as the dog would howl. And yet, strange as it may seem, the man might set the tail aside and then sit down, and neither be assaulted by the dog nor the gramophone.

The fellow who stole the contribution-box at Goshen, Ind., is supposed to have just returned from the seashore.—Columbus Post.

## ADULTERATION SCARES.

If People Are Given Adulterations It Is Frequently Their Own Fault.

There are few subjects more easily treated by a skillful writer, who desires to secure a sensation, than the adulteration of food. It is unfortunately true that there are dishonest men engaged in the food trade, as there are in every other kind of business known to civilization, and it is also true that a dishonest man, especially if he be driven by competition, will sell dishonest goods. It therefore happens that substances are sold to the public, sometimes as food, which are either not food at all, or inferior in quality to those which they are represented to be. This is an evil, to expose which is distinctly within the province of the public press. No greater service can be rendered, at least of a secular character, than to put the reader on guard against frauds of this character. No small part of the success of the American Analyst is due to the fact that we have performed services of this character fearlessly, constantly, and with some measure of skill. It is one thing, however, to expose an evil, and entirely a different thing to describe it in such a way as to destroy public confidence. This latter is the error into which sensational writers are almost certain to fall. The reader of one of their articles must necessarily lose confidence, either in the purveyor or in the writer of the article, and it is fortunate, for every body but the writer, that the public generally may be credited with enough common sense to distrust the writer rather than the great body of reputable dealers. The so-called "Exposure of the Tricks of Trade" is tolerably certain to be so sweeping and general as to be unworthy of respect, and the general reader recognizes this fact. A conspicuous example of this kind of journalism was the recent publication of a column article in the New York Sun, on "Adulteration of Coffee." It begins with the statement that "Pure coffee is expensive, and therefore there are immense quantities of stuff sold as pure coffee which are in reality compounds of various substances which cost less." Then, after specifying "chicory, acorns, mangel-wurzel, peas, beans and flour," as some of these substances, the writer says: "The estimate has been made that the people of the United States who buy spurious coffee under the name of pure Mocha, Java, or Rio de Janeiro annually to the extent of about \$18,000,000. Now it may be true that this estimate has been made. Any other absurd estimate may be made at any time, by anybody, with perfect ease." The question remains whether it is worth while to waste printer's ink on the publication of it. Other sample statements in the article referred to are these: "The general public without expert knowledge is utterly unable to distinguish the counterfeit." "The purchaser, therefore, has absolutely no protection short of chemical or microscopical analysis." "Very few persons will take the trouble to protect themselves from such imposition." "There is a process \* \* \* so as to produce an article that will deceive some experts." The only safeguard the writer of this article suggests (although he does admit that some dealers sell honest goods) is to buy green coffee, roast it yourself, and grind it with religious exclusion of any adulterants. Evidently the whole tendency of such an article is just the opposite of what it professes to be, to a most reputable class of business men. Nobody of ordinary intelligence doubts that coffee is sometimes adulterated, and nobody doubts the notorious fact that what is sold under the trade name of coffee, at less than the market price of pure coffee, is a mixture. The inference, however, that people are cheated to any appreciable extent is unquestionably false. Not one grocer in a hundred sells these mixtures under the claim that he is selling pure coffee. The customer, unless phenomenally ignorant, knows that when he is buying "coffee" for 20 cents a pound he is not getting coffee, and he is, therefore, not cheated. If he really wants pure coffee, and will not be grossed so, he will not be cheated once in five hundred times. As was said, it is the mission of the American Analyst to expose the tricks of dishonest dealers. This we do without fear or favor, but the rehearsal of well-known facts coupled with the inference that the great body of dealers in a standard article are guilty of deliberate swindling, is work that is unworthy of any first-class periodical.—American Analyst.

Curiosities of Matrimony. There are seventy peoples whose customs forbid the wife's relatives to hold any communication with the husband; or, conversely, the husband's relatives and his wife to speak to one another. Yet, in the former case, it is the husband who goes to live with his wife's parents, and in the latter case the wife who goes to live in her husband's home with his father and mother.

The native Andamanese women have a curious custom. When any of them are left widows the bereaved wife is accustomed to procure the skull of her late husband and carry it about with her suspended by her side. She also uses it as a sort of a treasure box, placing in it her money, jewels, or any other valuable articles she may have.

It is a law of good society in China that young widows never marry again. Widowhood, therefore, is held in the highest esteem, and the older the widow grows the more agreeable does her position become with the people. Should she reach fifty years, she may, by applying to the emperor, get a sum of money with which to buy a tablet on which is engraved the sum of her virtues.—The tablet is placed over the door at the principal entrance to her house.

The Zaparos, a tribe of South America, have a curious way of counting. The love-stricken young man goes out hunting, and on his return throws his game at the feet of the young lady who has smitten him, together with a sufficient quantity of fuel to cook it. If she takes up the game, lights a fire and commences to cook it, he knows his suit is accepted; if not, he turns away, a sadder, if not a wiser, man.

## HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.

Where Dullness Is Profitable. "How are things in your business?" "Dull, I'm glad to report." "Glad to report?" "Yes, I'm a saw-sharpening."—Kate Field's Washington.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts. Judge—If you wish to establish your innocence you will have to prove an alibi.

Prisoner—Sure, that's aisy. I can prove a lie by Mike Murphy, who owes me \$10, although it's after swearing to tell the truth I am, but if it's a lie your honor wants, ye shall have it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Mean Thing. Miss Clamwhopper, who wears false tresses, but imagines nobody knows it, calls on her friend, Miss Snobbler. Miss S.—Has Dobinsky finished your portrait?

Miss C.—I'll have to give him another sitting, so he can get the right color of my hair.

Miss S.—If that's all, why don't you send it to him by a servant?—Texas Sittings.

Must Watch the Weather. In a New York restaurant. Customer (to waiter)—Here, this check's wrong.

Waiter—What's the matter with it? "Why, I have had bacon and eggs and you charge me 75 cents, when the bill of fare says 25 cents."

"You are quite right, sir, but you had two glasses of water at 25 cents each. If you want water at a lower rate come around immediately after a rain-storm."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Look Out for Number One. "So you gave your sister a beautiful birthday present, did you, Tommy?" "Yes'm, I always give Susie a present on her birthday 'cause mine comes a week after hers."—Yankee Blade.



A First Class Kicker.

Life. "Two Souls," Etc. "How did you ever come to marry, old man? Thought you'd determined to stay single?"

"I had; but I was introduced one day to a girl who had determined never to marry, and our thoughts seemed to harmonize so completely that—well, we married each other."—Puck.

A Potent Medicine. "The Doctor—Are you aware that balsam of fir possesses rare properties as a medicine?"

The Head of the Family—I do. I can recall instances where a sealskin sacque soothed a tremendous irritation in my family. There's nothing like a balsam of fir.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The Term Was Misleading. Grandma Gowlitz—Robert, what's a sweep-smelter?

Robert (just home from college)—A man who buys the sweeping from jewelers' shops for the gold in them.

"Laws-a-me! Can he smell the gold?"—Jeweler's Weekly.

Fitting Advice. Bard—I have a poem here on "power," and I don't know just where to place it. What would you advise me to do with it?

Pard—Get it in one of the magazines, of course.—Yonkers Gazette.

Know His Man. Genius—The world is in league against me.

Friend—Look here, old man, if a quarrel will do you any good you can have it; but that's all I've got.—St. Joseph News.

Well, He Could Cure It Cheap. Newspaper Manager—Why, what's the matter with our advertising rates?

Patent Medicine Man—They give me that tired feeling.—Somerville Journal.

Will Telegraph. A telegram, something after the following form, may soon be sent from Chicago:

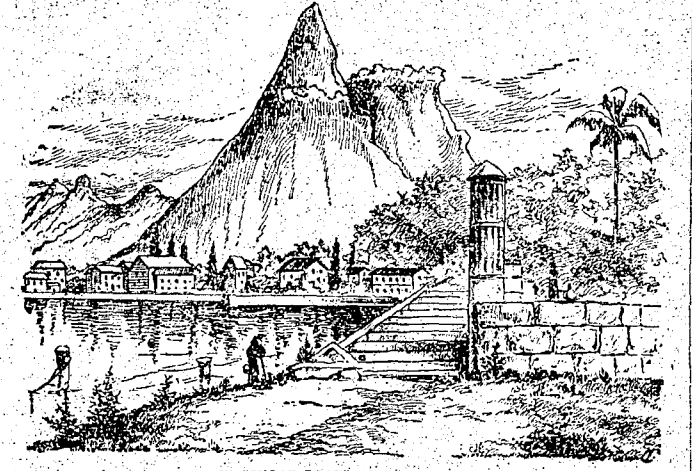
"J. H. So-and-so. Your son has just fallen from the top story of the Masonic Temple. Will telegraph result as soon as he gets down."—Arkansaw Traveler.

St. Paul's Day. St. Paul's Day is the 25th of January, "the weather day," as it is called in old corners of the country still. There is an old superstition to the effect that

"if St. Paul's Day be fair and clear, it doth betide a happy year," etc. It is impossible to say how such sayings originated.

Persian Shoes. The Persians have shoes made of wood and richly inlaid with a strap across the front for the toes to pass through. A pair of these are often elevated as much as a foot from the ground, and are veritable stilts.

There is nothing which this age, from whichever standpoint we survey it, needs more, physically, intellectually and morally, than thorough ventilation.



THE "SUGAR-LOAF" AT RIO JANEIRO.

Idea of the size of the Amazon may be gained from the statement that over 350 rivers, any one of which would elsewhere be deemed a considerable stream, unite to make up this giant among rivers. For nearly 4,000 miles, according to Herndon, does the Amazon flow in Brazil and the countries to the west, and some concept of its magnitude may be gained from the fact that 500 miles from its mouth it receives a tributary itself 2,000 miles in length. At Nauta, 3,000 miles from the Atlantic, the Amazon is nearly a mile wide, at the entrance to the Madadeni, it is three miles, at Santarem it is ten miles, and if the Para River be included in its mouth, it empties into the sea in a gigantic stream 150 miles in width. At frequent points in its lower course it is an inland sea, the low shores of which are not visible from either side, and so effectual a barrier is it that until the advent of steam power the people on the opposite banks had little more intercourse with each other than if they lived on different sides of an ocean.

Brazil is thus the most thoroughly watered country on the globe. So numerous are its water courses, and so closely do they interlock, that only a few short canals are necessary to enable vessels of considerable size to traverse the interior of the country from end to end. Nor is this all; the magnificent Rio Negro, the greatest northern tributary, itself 1,500 miles long, is connected by natural canals with the Orinoco, so that river or ocean transportation is a possibility from the southern extremity of Brazil to the north coast of South America. The Amazon is always full; there is no annual rise as in other rivers; its waters are gathered from every part of a great continent, so that when in one region the dry time prevails, in another the annual rains are falling, and its banks are a ways offlowing. The tide of the ocean is perceptible 450 miles from the mouth, and a curious feature of the river is its system of side channels, joining the main river at intervals, so that one may travel for 1,000 miles from the mouth without ever leaving the main stream. It is safer not to do so, for at certain seasons the "shore" or tidal swell in the river rises in tremendous waves fifteen to thirty feet in height, which sweep everything before them, uprooting the stoutest trees and endangering the strongest ships. The Amazon is the river of a continent, it flows within seventy miles of the Pacific, and drains most of South America, and although only partial steam communication has been established over 10,000 miles of inland water travel have been thus opened up to the world. The whole of the Amazon Valley, which is already stated, comprises two thirds of Brazil, is one vast forest of tropical vegetation. A recent traveler says that from the plains of Venezuela to the foot of the Argentine Confederation there is a bewildering diversity of grand and beautiful trees, at every point intertwined with vines of such prodigious size as elsewhere to be deemed trees, while the matted and creeping plants, draped, festooned, corded, matted, and ribboned in every direction, form an almost impassable bar to the progress of the traveler. Long ago Buckle pointed out that the exuberance of nature in a tropical climate, unless it is harnessed by the human hand, was almost as great a barrier to the progress of civilization as the rainless deserts of the Sahara or Arabia. Nature is too abundant. When a piece of land, with infinite pains and labor, has been cleared to enable the tree and the plant, a thousand species of grasses spring up, and by the utmost exertion the husbandman is unable to save his crop from the weeds. A road must be cleared through the forest with the hatchet and the axe, and a few days later it is impossible to detect where

the most elegant of furniture; its vegetable wealth would clothe the world's people in garments of cotton or flax; its fruits would supply all Europe, but in vain, and the only inhabitants of the great State of Amazonas, the largest in



THE AMENITIES OF TRAVEL IN THE AMAZON VALLEY.

of the business of its 170,000 inhabitants consists in handling this and the coffee, which is the next most important article. Among the important exports the city of Bahia must take place in the first row. It is located in the State of Bahia, and is the second largest city in the republic, has a population estimated at 18,000, and an enormous trade with Europe. It is singularly favored by nature, having no less than eight sparsely harbors, any one of which will admit ships of twenty feet draught. Like most tropical cities, Bahia is not impressive to the sight, at least as far as the buildings are concerned. Few of them exceed one story in height; most are of slight construction, the materials being easily available and very cheap. A few poles, a few walls of interlaced palm leaves, a roof of palm or tiles, and the tropical house in Bahia is complete. The city is spread over a wide extent of ground, since plenty of room is very scarce in the tropics, and not dwelling so poor as to be without its shade trees. The soil of the State is especially well adapted to the growth of the sugar cane, and from one planting five or six crops may be cut before a replanting becomes necessary. It is said that were the price of sugar sufficiently remunerative to justify the clearing of the ground Bahia could supply the world with sweetness and have some to spare for home consumption.



A BRAZILIAN MINER.

The wonderful abundance has prevented settlement. Time and again have efforts been made to establish colonies on the banks of the Amazon, but in vain, and the only inhabitants of the great State of Amazonas, the largest in



**Big Story of Small Things.**  
In a curious old work entitled "The Curiousities of London," we find the following particulars concerning a minute padlock: "In the twentieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Mark Scurlitt, a blacksmith, made a lock consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel and brass, all of which, together with the key, weighed but half a grain. He also made a chain of gold, consisting of forty-three links, which, after fastening it to the lock and key above mentioned, he put about the neck of a common flea, the whole being so minute that the little insect could draw them over a silver plate with perfect ease. All of these together, lock and key, chain and flea, weighed a slight fraction less than one grain and a half."

**How About the Prudence of** allowing a Cough to run on, rasping the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, Dr. D. J. Ayer's Catarrh Remedy, can be obtained from any Apothecary.

**For Redness of Hands.**  
To remedy redness of hands apply every night a cream consisting of 10 ounces lanolin, 3 ounces vasoline oil, 1 grain vanillin, 5 drops oil of rose.

Let us not love those things which we have not, nor to have long if we should—  
Fuller.



**Something is lost** when you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's Catarrh. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties. No matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, you can be cured. Incurable cases are rare. It's worth \$5.00 to you, if you have one. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Remedy are looking for them. They'll pay you that amount in cash, if they can't cure you. It's a plain square offer from a responsible business house, and they mean it. It seems too one-sided, too much of a risk. It would be with any other medicine behind it. It only goes to prove what's been said: incurable cases are rare—  
Remedy sold by druggists, only 60 cents.

**PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC**  
Two Bottles Cured Her. VI. CARROLL, Ia., July, 1892.  
"I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my head, so much so that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from many doctors, but did not get any relief until I took Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic; the second dose relieved me, and a bottle cured me."  
S. W. PECK.  
Spencer Grove, McHenry Co., Ill., May, '92.  
"During the last two years I suffered for several days every month or two from fainting spells, of which three doctors could not relieve me, but made it worse. It is six months now since I took Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic, and have had no more spells."  
W. T. DODD.  
Shelbourn, St. Louis, Mo., County, Mo., found Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic to be a good remedy. He says: "Could not sleep after midnight for several months, sleep now very well, have not taken any for two months."

**FREE**  
A valuable book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address. This medicine is free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koening, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1828 and is now prepared under his direction by the  
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.  
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 12 for \$10.

**Garfield Tea**  
Over 100,000,000 bottles of Garfield Tea have been sold. It is the most reliable and most effective of all medicines. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the liver and gallbladder. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the kidneys and bladder. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the lungs and throat. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the skin and hair. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the eyes and ears. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the nose and mouth. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the feet and hands. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the head and neck. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the body and soul.

**TUTT'S LIVER PILLS**  
The smallest pill in the world. It is the most effective of all medicines. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the liver and gallbladder. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the kidneys and bladder. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the lungs and throat. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the skin and hair. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the eyes and ears. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the nose and mouth. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the feet and hands. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the head and neck. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the body and soul.

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**PENSION**  
The smallest pill in the world. It is the most effective of all medicines. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the liver and gallbladder. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the kidneys and bladder. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the lungs and throat. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the skin and hair. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the eyes and ears. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the nose and mouth. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the feet and hands. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the head and neck. It is the only one that cures all the diseases of the body and soul.

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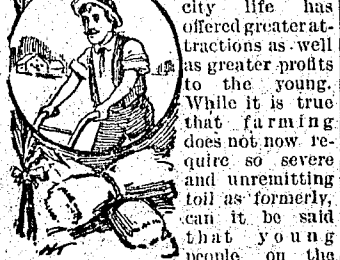
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## REAL RURAL READING

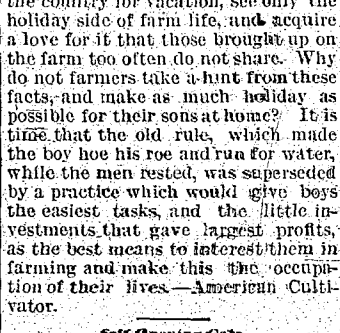
WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

**Boys on the Farm—A Handy Farm Gate—Good Fences—Live Stock, Dairy, Poultry—Yard, Household, and Kitchen.**



**Boys on the Farm.**  
THE decadence of farming of late years is largely due to the undesirable fact that city life has offered greater attractions as well as greater profits as a greater pursuit. While it is true that farming does not now require so severe and unremitting toil as formerly, it can be said that young people on the farm have been encouraged to find their pleasures and relaxation at home. This is the only way to make home life attractive to the average young man. If on each holiday he goes to the city, it will naturally soon lead him to the city life, which is all a holiday, while life on the farm is one of unceasing drudgery. It often happens that city boys kept at work in stores, and only allowed to go into the country for vacation, see only the holiday side of farm life, and acquire a love for it that those brought up on the farm too often do not share. Why do not farmers take a hint from these facts, and make as much holiday as possible for their sons at home? It is true that the old rule, which made the boy hoe his row and run for water, while the men rested, was superseded by a practice which would give boys the easiest tasks, and the little investments that gave largest profits, as the best means to interest them in farming and make this the occupation of their lives—*American Cultivator.*

**Self Opening Gate.**  
F. L. Donahue, of the Practical Farmer, describing how to make a self opening gate says, the gate is put



together by bolts (give plenty of play) in the manner shown by Fig. 2. Bolt the two binding strips, and the center strip, which is nailed to the front strip, together with the bars to heel-post. Make lower bar 4 ft. and upper bar 1 ft. long. Nail a narrow, and then a wider strip to square lathepost to make a slot at side (and top also), if used with pin, and allow top bar to project 6 in. additional for the bars to fall into. Adjust weight so that gate will lift very



Fig. 2. easily and stay in either position. For a pasture gate, use weight enough to carry gate up when pin is drawn by the wire, Fig. 1 to save running ahead of the cows and causing disorder. It can be used in deep snow, the winds will not bang it off its hinges or frighten stock, and it can be opened from any desired distance by a child.

**Good Fences and Good Farming.**  
It is better now than ever before that good farming is possible with good working fences. The original cost is much greater, but it is only by their help that the full advantage of efficient help can be realized. Good farmers are the first to realize this. If the farmer be himself lazy and inefficient, he will naturally conclude that it does not matter much what kind of fences he works with. We are not wholly sure he is not half right in this conclusion. Hence when we see a farmer plowing or doing other farm work with an old, inefficient and perhaps half-starved team, it is proper enough to suppose that such farmer understands his business better than we can tell him, and knows best what kind of a team he wants to keep up with. Of course the best teams grow old in time, but a horse's active life is not half nor a third that of an efficient man, and when the team gets past doing a full day's work, it should be disposed of and another secured that is fully capable. But if the loss from working inefficient teams were better understood, it would be much harder to sell old or poor horses than it is.

**Farm Notes.**  
This next day it rains get the grain jags out. Mend those that need it, and mark your name on all of them. Workless land is often made valuable by under-draining.

Be sure that your grain bins are free from insects before filling.

Some people are losing faith in the process of ensilage, but chiefly those who have never given it a fair trial. At all events silage gives a grateful change to corn fodder, and other substances, wastes no food principle, and makes it acceptable to stock which live of a summer.

True method of a single horse in Holland is a novel one. The animal is driven into a stout frame cage, the three feet on the ground are hobbled so that no kicking can be indulged in, then the foot that is to be shod is lifted to the desired position and lashed fast to a stout cross bar so that the smith can work at it from all sides, as though it was held in a vise on a work bench. These docile horses submit to being bound, but an American or English horse would in most cases resist until he was mired if so treated. The cost of an entire set of new shoes is three guilders, or

\$1.25. American nails are used, although the shoes are of local manufacture.

**LIVE STOCK.**  
**An Unruly Bull.**  
An Illinois man writes to ask our advice with regard to an unruly bull, and also requests us to give some plan by which bulls may be trained to docility. So far as our correspondence has been concerned, we would say of his horns. He says he is exceedingly dangerous to handle. We do not think that in such cases even the sentimental opponents of dehorning would object to the "mutilation." At all events the life of a human being is of much more value than a pair of horns, and we should cut off with them. It is true that a change of management often changes the temper of a bull. We have owned bulls that became tame because they are not well treated, and when we have personally taken charge of them we have succeeded by kindness and sternity yet firm management in making them quite decent. Yet the fact must be recognized that when a bull becomes obstreperous he must always be handled with care, for he is likely to break out on slight provocation. In fact there is no excuse for carelessness in handling any bull. The only method that we know of to train a bull to docility, is to treat the animal kindly but firmly from the beginning, but remembering all the time what we have already stated, that you must be on your guard with the best of bulls. A bull is a good deal like a dog, which will go along for years as mild mannered a creature as ever lived, and then suddenly fall to eating somebody up—*Western Rural.*

**Barnet Horses.**  
How many farmers use their team baroque? What is the use of having a team that will work as well as not? Nature will care for the horse in nine cases out of ten, so that the growth will always equal the wear, and a tough, springy hoof will grow where a hard, brittle one was. I had a roan mare that interfered badly, and no shoeing or use of boots could keep her from being lame half the time. I took her shoes off, rasped down the edges of her hoofs and drove her as freely as before. In three months she moved without a limp, her hoofs were sound and free from chipping and seemed to have grown to suit her way of work. I used her almost every day on all sorts of roads for two winters and one summer. In dust, ice, snow, and frozen mud, in the country and on city pavements and she traveled as well and freely as any horse, and did not interfere, and her hoofs stood the wear perfectly, while on ice she traveled as well as a sharply shod horse.—*Correspondence Rural New Yorker.*

**THE DAIRY.**  
**Creamery and Dairy.**  
To our notion, says the Western Rural, good dairy butter is the best butter that ever was made. But little of it brings as good prices as creamery and for the reason that it is not so carefully made. I used to hear it said that the only difference between creamery and well made dairy butter is that one is made in the creamery, and the other in the dairy. That is not all the difference. Creamery butter suggests to the public good quality and dairy butter suggests inferior quality. There is great injustice in this unqualified estimate. No doubt of that. But if the dairy has the same facilities for making butter that the creamery has, it will always be just as good, and as a matter of fact much better than a great deal of creamery butter. It is the number of cows warranted, and all the machinery of the creamery is secured, and intelligently operated, the butter will be first class.

**Milking Three Times a Day.**  
With ordinary cows twice a day is sufficient for milking, but there are occasional exceptions which in full flow of milk, especially in good pasture in June, need to be milked oftener than once in twelve hours, to prevent injurious pressure on the bag. There is at this season about sixteen hours of daylight in the Northern States, and the three milkings, morning, noon, and night, may be put eight hours apart, and each be done without needing a lantern. But a cow milked three times a day ought to have some extra feed besides even the best pasture, and such a cow will always pay well for the grain she will eat. Three times a day milking will prevent her from fattening. In fact, if milking later in the season were put twelve hours apart, cows would not dry off so fast as they do, even after they get on dry feed. By leaving the milk in the cow's bag fourteen, and even fifteen, hours, as it is often done in winter, a great deal of its fat is absorbed, and goes to fatten the cow. More frequent and more regular milking will improve the milking capacity of cows, and will also transmit better milking capacity to their offspring, a point not often thought of. Most of the time that a cow is being milked, says an exchange, she is bearing the future calf, and whatever affects the dam must also affect the fetus.

**How Premium Cheese is Made.**  
The Northwestern Agriculturist says Mr. Wallace of Auchenbrin, Scotland, gives from his dairy book, the following particulars as to the making of the Cheddar cheese with which he carried the champion prize at the Kilmarlock cheese show last autumn: Date of making, May 16; quantity of milk, 119 gallons; temperature of evening's milk in the morning, 76 degrees; semicondensed at 24 degrees; time of ripening, 90 minutes; quantity of coloring, 13 ounces; full temperature at which rennet was added, 84 degrees; quantity of rennet, 44 ounces; temperature heated to 101 degrees; time of heating, 55 minutes; quantity of curd, 110 pounds (1 pound to the gallon); time in the whey, 175 minutes; amount of salt, 2 pounds and 3 ounces.

**THE POULTRY-YARD.**  
**Combs of Leghorns.**  
During frequent winds on very cold days, the combs of Leghorns are liable to become frozen, which destroys their usefulness, as the frosted portion is painful to the bird as a frosted member of the body is to a human being.

During the day the best protection is a wind-break, or some shelter, and at night there must be no air-holes or cracks to let in a stream of cold air on the heads of the birds when on the roost.

**Damp Floors.**  
If the floor is well covered, with leaves the dampness will be absorbed. Dry floors make the poultry-house more comfortable. In the case of ducks, the dry floor is very important, as they are soon injured by floors that are cold and damp and become lame. It will cost but a trifle to have a dry floor.

**Wooden Troughs.**  
When the weather becomes cold, the use of earthenware fountains is impracticable. The best substitute is a wooden trough, which will not be easily affected by frost. The water in a trough can be thawed out with but little difficulty, and a trough is also easily cleaned.

**THE HOUSEHOLD.**  
**An Ideal Homemaker.**  
The most perfect home I ever saw, writes Helen Hunt, was a little house into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars served as a year's living for father, mother, and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relations with the children were the most beautiful I have ever seen; every inmate of the house involuntarily looked into her face for the keynote of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rose bud or clover leaf, which, in spite of her hard housework, she always found time to put beside her plates at breakfast, down to the story she had on hand to read in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She has always been and always will be my ideal of a mother, wife, and homemaker. If to her quick brain, loving heart and her face had been added the appliances of wealth and elegance of wide culture, hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen.

**Hints to the Householder.**  
A towel wet at one end and pinned around the neck will cure sore throat.

If your wife is the best woman in the world tell her so; it will keep her young and lengthen her days.

WHAT do you think of a man who sits around the stove smoking his pipe to the annoyance of his wife?

A TEASPOONFUL of powdered alum sprinkled in a barrel of water will precipitate all the waste matter to the bottom.

HEADACHE, toothache, backache, or any joint ache will be relieved by holding the feet thoroughly with the shoes on.

MANY a man, and perhaps more women, would have been saved from insanity if they had resolutely obtained sufficient sleep.

FACE may be made to look like some beautiful wood by giving repeated coats of hot linseed oil and rubbing hard after each coat.

According to the Medical Record, castor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts to which it was applied once a day for two to six weeks.

Or cooked fruits, baked or roasted are first on the list; then stewed, then boiled. All fruits are better for having the skins taken off previous to eating.

It is said that a Paris laundressman has discarded all soaps, sodas and boiling powders. He merely uses plenty of water and boiled potatoes, and can cleanse without employing any alkali, the worst soiled linens, cottons or woollens.

DR. HUTCHINSON recommends for the treatment of bleeding at the nose the plunging of the feet and hands of the patient in water as hot as can be borne. He says that the most rebellious cases have never resisted this mode of treatment.

**THE KITCHEN.**  
**Cookies of All Kinds.**  
We will here exchange even in cookies, and so the following rules are submitted, as all good and reliable.

**STANDARD COOKIES.**—Two cupsful of sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful sweet milk, one egg, one spoonful of extract of lemon, two spoonfuls baking-powder, and just flour enough to make it possible to roll out. Sprinkle with sugar and bake in a quick oven.

**PLAIN COOKIES.**—One cupful of sugar, one half cupful butter, one cupful milk, whites of two eggs, two spoonfuls baking-powder, one half a nutmeg, flour enough to stir very thick. Drop in small spoonfuls on a buttered tin, sprinkle the top with English currants and sugar, and bake quickly. These are very fine.

**ALMOND COOKIES.**—Pour boiling water over one half pound of shelled almonds and run off the skins. Pound the nuts to a smooth paste. Add the cupful of sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful milk, one egg, one spoonful baking powder, and flour to roll out one-half inch thick. Cut into small round cakes, and when baked, ice the top, and place an almond meat in the center of each.

**VANILLA CREAMS.**—Two cupfuls of sugar, one half cup of butter, one half cup milk, whites of four eggs beaten stiff, two spoonfuls of vanilla, two spoonfuls of baking-powder; flour to roll very soft. Cut in square or diamond and bake quickly. These are very nice, cut in long, narrow strips, frosted and English currants placed to represent the spots on dominoes, while a line of chocolate makes the middle line.

**COCONUT RINGS.**—Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful butter, yolks of four eggs, one half cup water, one half cup grated coconut, one spoonful baking-powder, and flour to roll out. Cut out with a large cut, and remove the center with some small can-top. Sprinkle with coconut and bake in a moderate oven.

**CREAM WALNUTS.**—Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of lard or butter, one cupful of sour cream, or milk if cream is not to be obtained. The yolks of two eggs, one spoonful of vanilla flavoring, and one spoonful soda. Flour to roll. After placing in the pans, stick half an English walnut meat in the center of each. Bake with care.

**A Heroic Battle Picture.**  
Suddenly, shrill and clear, the bugle sounded the Charge a vous, and a tremendous shout rose from the ranks. The men swung themselves into the saddle, and the horse, who had been about to start, a few officers galloped along the front, an order passed down the line, and the mounted iron-breast of mass moved forward out of the shadow into the sun. As of their own accord, the squadrons deployed and again waited. A staff officer rode down the front and waved his kept.

"Po-si," he cried, "the country needs you. You are going to charge. Ahead of you are 10,000 bayonets, glory and death. Behold! you our sacred right wing. You must save them, cost what it may. Good-bye, boys! Go it as your fathers did at Waterloo!"

A voice answered from the ranks, "All right, general! We haven't forgotten how the old fellow charged." The next moment the hoarse cry of "Vive la France!" rang from 1,200 throats.

And then again there was a pause. Several horsemen wheeled into place in the rear of the main body. A half intelligible order rippled through the ranks. The bugle sounded. The lines oscillated and instinctively the squadrons chose their ground. The front moved ahead and the long diagonal shrank into column. Then again they halted for a moment, and the first bullets, fired from too great a distance to do any harm, rang against the steel cuirasses with a dull, singing, melancholy sound.

Saint Brissac peached, over and shook his head. It consisted of one step. Twelve hundred words flew from their scabbards and cast a bar sinister of shadow across the golden shield of the burnished cuirasses; and the look horses' nostrils screamed out, behind the star of their helmets, the words of their help—"From a Charge for France," in French.

**Shrewd Monkey Generalship.**  
In real military organization and strategy monkeys are far ahead of all other animals, and notably the different kinds of baboon. Mansfield Park has given an account of the tactics of the dog-faced Hamadryads that lived in large colonies in the crags in the cliffs of the Abyssinian Mountains. These creatures used occasionally to plan a foraging expedition into the plain below, and the order of march was most carefully organized, the old males marching in front and on the flanks, with a few to bring up the rear and keep the rest in order. They had a code of signals, halting or advancing according to the bark of the leader, and the tactics of the dog-faced Hamadryads that lived in large colonies in the crags in the cliffs of the Abyssinian Mountains. 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